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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/771,276	02/04/2004	Stefaan De Bondt	016782-0299	2068
22428	7590	08/12/2005	EXAMINER	
FOLEY AND LARDNER			GRAY, JILL M	
SUITE 500			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3000 K STREET NW				
WASHINGTON, DC 20007			1774	

DATE MAILED: 08/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/771,276	DE BOND ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit		
Jill M. Gray	1774		

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-42 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-42 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/4/04
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 1-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Soens 4,664,971 in view of European Patent Publication abstract EP 0953651 B1 (Marandel '651).

Soens discloses plastic articles, threads and grains for use in EMI shielding or antistatic plastic articles comprising a polymer matrix and stainless steel fibers having a diameter of more than 0.5 μ m, per claims 1, 31 and 36. See abstract, column 2, lines 20-25 and column 3, line 7. In addition, Soens teaches that the volume of fibers can vary between about 0.03% vol and about 0.5% vol as required by claims 4-8. See column 2, lines 58-59. It should be noted that Soens also teaches fiber plastics composites wherein the %vol of the resin is within applicant's range as set forth in claims 34 and 39. See column 3, lines 64-67. Also, Soens teaches plastic articles having a thickness within the range of applicant's claims 9-10 (column 2, lines 42-43) and grains having a length within the range as claimed in claims 40-41 (column 4, lines 22-24). The polymer matrix can be a thermoset polymer or thermoplastic polymer of the type contemplated by applicants in claims 12-14, 35, and 42. See column 5, lines 26-30 and claim 6. Further, Soens teaches plastic articles that have a shielding effectiveness of at least about 25 dB, as required by claims 15-23. See column 2, lines 12-14. Soens does not teach the specific composition of his stainless steel fibers or that his fibers satisfy the relationship of claims 2-3, 32-33 and 37-38, nor bundled matrix, the fracture strength standard deviation or strain at fracture required by claims 24-30.

Marandel teaches in the abstract stainless steel fibers having a diameter within the range taught by Soens and as required by applicants, said stainless steel fibers

having a composition comprising iron and C, Mn, Si, Ni, Cr, Mo, Cu, N, S, and P, each component present in the amount contemplated by applicants in claims 1, 31 and 36, further teaching that the fibers can be coated with a metal such as copper (per claims 29-30) and that said composition satisfies the relationship as required by claims 2-3, 32-33, and 37-38. In addition, Marandel teaches that his steel fibers have a strength of more than 2000Mpa as required by claim 26.

The use of stainless steel fibers in the formation of EMI shielding and antistatic plastic articles is well known in the art. The skilled artisan would have had a reasonable expectation of success of obtaining an EMI-shielding article with the incorporation of any stainless steel fibers known in the art as the conductive fibers of Soens. Though Soens is silent as to the specific stainless steel fibers used, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use as the stainless steel fibers of Soens, fibers of the type taught by Marandel, with the expectation of a known component functioning in it's known manner. As to claims 24-25 and 27-28, since the stainless steel fibers of Marandel are of the same type as applicants, the examiner has reason to believe that properties such as the fracture strength standard deviation, strain at fracture standard deviation, strain at fracture, and diffusion at a depth of 100 nm are the same or similar to these properties contemplated by applicants. There is no factual evidence on this record to the contrary. Applicants are invited to provide such evidence. Regarding claim 11, this claim is drawn toward the size of the plastic article wherein changes in size ordinary are not a matter of invention in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Therefore, the combined teachings of Soens and Marandel '651 would have rendered obvious the invention as claimed in present claims 1-42.

5. Claims 1-5, 9-11, 13, 15-17, 21-30, and 36-41 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rivas 5,904,980 in view of European Patent Publication abstract EP 0953651 (Marandel '651) as applied above to claims 1-42.

Rivas discloses EMI and ESD reinforced plastic materials comprising polymers and additive such as stainless steel fibers, per claims 1 and 36. See abstract. In addition, Rivas discloses that the polymer can be present in approximately 95% to 85% and the additive is present in amounts of 5% to 15%, as required by claims 4-5 and 39. See column 1, lines 42-43. The polymer can be a thermoplastic as required by claim 13 and the article can have a thickness within the ranges set forth by applicants in claims 9-10 and 40-41. See Example 1. Furthermore, the formations of Rivas have an EMI shielding effectiveness at or above 35 decibels, as required by claims 15-17 and 21-23. See column 6, lines 2-6. Rivas does not teach the specific composition of his stainless steel fibers or that his fibers satisfy the relationship of claims 2-3, 32-33 and 37-38, nor bundled matrix, the fracture strength standard deviation or strain at fracture required by claims 24-30.

Marandel, as set forth above, teaches in the abstract stainless steel fibers having a diameter within the range taught by Rivas and as required by applicants, said stainless steel fibers having a composition comprising iron and C, Mn, Si, Ni, Cr, Mo, Cu, N, S, and P, each component present in the amount contemplated by applicants in claims 1, 31 and 36, further teaching that the fibers can be coated with a metal such as

copper (per claims 29-30) and that said composition satisfies the relationship as required by claims 2-3, 32-33, and 37-38. In addition, Marandel teaches that his steel fibers have a strength of more than 2000MPa as required by claim 26.

The use of stainless steel fibers in the formation of EMI shielding and antistatic plastic articles is well known in the art. The skilled artisan would have had a reasonable expectation of success of obtaining an EMI-shielding article with the incorporation of any stainless steel fibers known in the art as the conductive fibers of Rivas. Though Rivas is silent as to the specific stainless steel fibers used, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use as the stainless steel fibers of Rivas, fibers of the type taught by Marandel, with the expectation of a known component functioning in it's known manner. As to claims 24-25 and 27-28, since the stainless steel fibers of Marandel are of the same type as applicants, the examiner has reason to believe that properties such as the fracture strength standard deviation, strain at fracture standard deviation, strain at fracture, and diffusion at a depth of 100 nm are the same or similar to these properties contemplated by applicants. There is no factual evidence on this record to the contrary. Applicants are invited to provide such evidence. Regarding claim 11, this claim is drawn toward the size of the plastic article wherein changes in size ordinary are not a matter of invention in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Therefore the combined teachings of Rivas and Marandel would have rendered obvious the invention as claimed in present claims 1-5, 9-11, 13, 15-17, 21-30, and 36-41.

Claim Objections

6. Claims 24 and 39 are objected to because of the following informalities: "thread" is misspelled. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

7. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

8. Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for a plastic article comprising an ESD layer or EMI shielding layer, does not reasonably provide enablement for a plastic articles comprising as least one of an ESD layer *and* EMI shielding layer. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make the invention commensurate in scope with these claims. More specifically, the specification as originally filed does not disclose a plastic article comprising both ESD and EMI shielding layers rather the specification only discloses these layers in the alternative. Accordingly, the specification is not commensurate in scope with the claims.

Conclusion

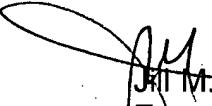
9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Art Unit: 1774

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jill M. Gray whose telephone number is 571-272-1524. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th and alternate Fridays 10:30-7:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rena Dye can be reached on 571-272-3186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Jill M. Gray
Examiner
Art Unit 1774

jmg